OPENING OF THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING OF THE FAM-ILIES OF ITS MEMBERS AND OTHER

FRIENDS. In the forty-three years of its existence the New-Work Club has lived nearly all over town. Since its organization in 1845, it has occupied ten different houses, scattered all the way from Chambers.st. to the top of Murray Hill. Its first home was a single room in a poor little building that stood on the site now occupied by the stately structure of the American News Company. Its present abiding-place is a gorgeous palace at Thirty-fifth-st, and Fifth-ave. The proud Algonquins of the Hub have taken a death-grip on the idea that they possess the grandest palace in all the land. It was opened on Thursday with loud trumpetings and a good dinner. The new home of the New-York Club was opened last night. The good dinner was there, but no trumpetings were heard. Everything was done modestly and in order. Some of the Algonquins were among the guests, but as they did not wear full war-paint and feathers, there was no occasion for taking their scalps. If any hatchets were concealed in their waistcoat pockets they were buried out of sight before the small hours of the morning. The braves consented that the New-York tribe might have a tepec quite as elegant as that of the Algonquins, and with this admission the pipe of peace was smoked and sweet harmony setged down upon the hill.

The entertainment given yesterday afternoon and evening was in the nature of a reception tendered by the club to the families of its members and other triends in this and neighboring cities. A similar house warming occurred over twenty years ago when the club took possession of the old Haight mansion at Fifth-ave, and Fifteenth-st. The new home was oc-cupied last May, before it was completed, the expiration of the lease of the house at the Twenty-fifth-at, junction of Broadway and Fifth-ave, driving the club to seek other quarters rather earlier than it in-tended. When the decorators finished their work in June, everybody was out of town and the feast of hospitality and the flow of champagne were postponed.

Successful in the highest degree was the opening of this spiendid bome of one of the most liberal of colitan clubs. How could it b cotherwise with such hosts as George W. McGill, Vernon H. Brown, erard B. Scranton, Frederick Lovejoy and Nathaniel Whitman? Guests began to arrive at 3 o'clock, and continued to arrive until 10. They were received at the door by the reception committee, after which they were escorted through the rooms. The wretched weather did not interfere in the remotest degree with the enjoyment of members or guests. Seldom is there seen as harmonious a gathering of representative men. There were professional men of every kind—preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, architects, literary workers and newspaper men; there were merchants and brokers representing the largest and richest firms; there were ticians and public servants of the city, State and Government. No one was present who was not delighted with the house, the elegant simplicity of its adornment and the completeness of its equipment.

In the exquisitely finished dining-room on the second story the guests were greated with a magnificent spread. The menu was of the most tempting description and all were prone to linger at the groaning boards until the inner man had just cause The club may well feel proud of its cuisine and of the resources of its pantry, as it was found unnecessary to go outside of its own portals to serve the multitude that swarmed in the banquet

HISTORY AND HARMONY. DEGANIZATION, DISORGANIZATION AND RE-ORGANIZATION.

The distinguishing virtue of the New-York Club is harmony-harmony in politics, harmony in carpets, harmony in business, harmony in chairs, harmony in harmony in business, religion, harmony in silver and glass, harmony at billiards, harmony in all interior refreshments and decorations, harmony in cuspidores and clocks, harmony everywhere. It is the happiest famare perfectly satisfied with themselves, their palace and the universe.

The club was organized in 1845, its first constitution being signed on January 25. C. Brugiero was elected president and temporary rooms were taken in Chambers.st., opposite the spot where the Court House now stands. It was difficult to settle upon a permanent abode. New quarters were found at Walk-er-st. and Broadway, but they were soon abandoned and the club went up town to No. 737 Broadway, oppo-site Astor Place. In December, 1845, John C. Jay was elected president and in the following May the club moved to No. 558 Broadway. In December, 1846, John S. Winthrop was elected president. He was succeeded in 1847 by George I. Cornell, who was retained in office until 1853. In 1851 the club moved to No. 620 Broadway, opposite the old St. Thomas front of the house on the Fifth-ave, side, is the main Church. Frederick E. Gibert was chosen president In 1853 and was succeeded in 1856 by Henry H. Ward, who held offee until 1870. The club moved into the Wolfe House, at Astor Place and Broadway, in 1856, remaining here until 1862, when it took possession of the Haight House, at Fifteenth-st. and Fifth-ave.

L. Vandervoort, J. C. Vandenheuvel, and William E.

Booraem, and proceeded to fill the vacancies existing in

the offices and Board of the club, and by vote trans-

In October, 1870, the present constitution was adopted and Frederick E. Gibert elected president.

The club remained on Union Square until May, 1872, when it removed to No. 309 Fifth-ave. Here a half

of two years was made, and in May, 1874, the house at Fifth-ave. and Twenty-fifth-st. was leased for

thirteen years, the club occupying it until last May,

when it moved into its new home at Thirty-fifth-st.

In April, 1881, William R. Garrison was elected

resident. In the following June Mr. Garrison lost

his life in a railway accident, and the Board of Direc-

tion filled the vacancy thus occurring by electing the

then vice president, J. Nelson Tappan, to the presidency. Mr. Tappan died on September 5, 1884, and the Board of Direction elected W. A. Wiechers president, and Vernen H. Brown vice president. James D. Smith was elected president in 1886, and J. H. Herrick vice-president. In 1887 and '88 Mr. Smith was

At a special meeting held January 25, 1887, a com-

mittee was appointed with authority to select and se-cure for the club a permanent home, which action re-

sulted in the purchase of the property on the south-west corner of Fifth-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st. from the

Caswell estate, the consideration being 8242,500. The University Club had been negotiating for the property,

THE NEW HOUSE ON THE OLD.

The new house may properly be called a restora

ferred the club's quarters to Union Square.

A CLUB'S HOUSE-WARMING. I taste and faultless judgement. The new home has bad a six months' trial—it was opened in May—and although the test has been crucial not one of the 700 members who lounge there by the hour, day, week or menth has been so ungracious as to find fault with a single detail of the interior arrangement or decora-

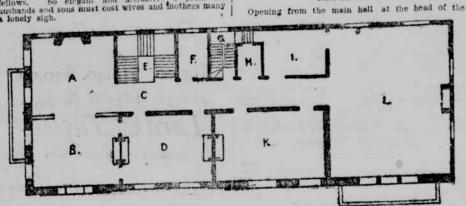
single detail of the interior arrangement or decoration.

The entire change of the interior involved the shifting of the openings generally throughout the shifting of the openings generally throughout the exterior, and the problem which presented itself to the architect was to make the old and the new come together with the minimum amount of change and at the same time, while retaining the general character of the details in the old work, to present a substantially new and attractive facade. Only a few of the interior hearing walls were retained; the old house was practically guited from top to bettom. The general requirements of a thoroughly equipmed club-house were thoroughly studied and every effort was made to incorporate all the most perfectly appointed rendezvous in the world for men who as accustomed to spending the afternoon, evening of night away from home in the joyial companion file of their fellows. So elegant and attractive a place for husbands and sons must cost wives and inothers many a lonely sigh.

portrait of J. Nelson Tappan, the work of David S. Polk, of Baltimere. Turning to the right he enters the card room, which in size is a duplication of the morning or loading room underneath. The wood in this much-frequented apartment is antique oak, the decorations being sombre and rich in character. There are two mantelpieces richly carved in oak, the tireplace facings being of mosale, in color to harmonize with the decorations. The card tables are of special with the decorations. The card tables are of special design. A Willon carpet covers the floor, the draperies are of cubroidered plush, and all the furniture harmonizes in color and style with the general treatment of the woodwork. On election night siving men were sitting in this room shaffling and dealing and waiting for returns. It is understood that poker is not played on the premises.

THE LIBRARY. THE LIBRARY.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.



GROUND PLAN OF SECOND STORY. A and B-Card room. C-Hall. D-Library. E-Main stair. | Elevator. I-Serving room. K-Private dining room (can case. F-General tollet room. G-Servants' stairs. H- | be subdivided into two rooms). L-Main dining room.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE FIRST PLOOR-

The building is entered on the Thirty-fifth-st. side through an open vestibule which in winter will be protected by storm doors. A wide door, the lower half of solid oak and the upper of ernate glass-work, opens on the right, admitting the vis-tior into an inner vestibule lined with tinted marble and decorated with a pretty and accommodating little bell boy in blue, who presenis a pencil and a card and ushers the caller into the reception-room, still further to the right, where he dances respectful attendance until the stranger announces his business. This reception-room is about announces his business. This reception-room is about ten feet square and is treated in the Adams style. The woodwork has a cream white finish and the side wails and curved ceiling are decorated in light tints in harmony with the furniture, which is of cream enamel, Louis XIV. In style, and seems rather too elegant for everyday use, and the histing paper, which alorns the centre table and catches surplus link. The seats of the chains are covered with cloth that cost \$75 a yard. The style of the room is so refined that the club has voted unanimously to call it the ladles' room. Its only ornament is a Mexican onyx clock. The grate is colonial in design, the draperies are of blue and ivory silk material, and the gas and electric light fixtures of new gold. gas and electric light fixtures of new gold. THE MAIN HALL AND STAIRCASE.

Leaving this dainty resting place the visitor is u ered into the main hall, which is the special feature of the first story. The reception room door opens opposite an alcove in which the clerk holds undisput-This high official presents a register upon which the visitor is permitted to deposit his autograph and his place of residence if he has any. And as a guarantee that no silver ware or poker chips shall mysteriously disappear, the host introducing the guest also blots the register with an autograph. Member who run their eyes over the leaf may read between the lines: "John Choker introducs his friend Alexander Hooker, of Upper Salt River, and guarante that during Mr. Hooker's visit the spoons and lives o the club members shall suffer no damage. If Mr

that during Mr. Hooker's visit the spoons and nevel of the club members shall suffer no damage. If Mr. Hooker should attempt to forge a check in the name of any member he may be identified by his autograph." Having run the gauntlet of this alcove Cerberus the stranger's eye naturally falls upon half a dozen boys called "fronts," scated in a row on a long bench built against the vestibulg wall. This bench is made of massive oak timbers and is the discovery of U. W. McGill, chairman of the Furnishing Committee, who stumbled upon the design while turning the leaves of an old magasine. The hall is lighted by stained glass windows facing the open vestibule. Opposite these windows facing the open vestibule. Opposite these windows the main staircase opens. The construction of this is somewhat unawal. It is formed of heavy oak timbers boiled together in the most substantial manner from newl post to landing, and the builders, Herter Brothers, assert that it will withstand the ravages of fire much longer han the ordinary so-called fire proof stair of fron. The posts, rails and balusters are richly carved, the ornament being Romanesque in character, and the wall surfaces are elaborately decurated with hand work in gold and light red. The stairway is lighted by a series of stained glass windows at the landings on the south side of the building. The square newel post at the base is surmounted by a brass dragon which supports gas and electric lamps. THE LOAFING ROOM.

loafing room of the club, a splendid apartment twenty-six feet wide and filled with luxurious moroccocovered sofas and chairs. It is finished in natural cherry with a high wainscoting. At the south end is a large mantel which reaches to the ceiling provided with a large and handsome clock, by Tiffany

GROUND PLAN OF FIRST STORY.

Servants stairs.14—Servants stai

stairs is the library, treated in antique oak, the tone of the decoration being subdued reliow and bronze. The room is furnished with luxurious easy chairs in oak morocco, writing tables, an Axminster carpet and draperies in amber-colored embossed plush, heavily corded and fringed. There are bookeases, but no books. A marble bust of Mr. Tappan stands in a corner.

PRIVATE DINING-ROOM.

Adjoining the library, but not connected with it, is the private dining-room, so arranged as to be subdivided by a rolling partition which is disguised on both sides by portieres, so that if occasion requires two small dining-rooms can be supplied. These are furnished with righty carved heavy oak dining tables, buffets and sideboards, with chairs to maich; are carpeted in Axminster, draped with bine ground silk tapestry, and provided with fire from in old brass and gas and electric fixtures in silver. MAIN DINING-ROOM.

The main dining-room occupies the entire westerly end of the building over the billiard room and is of the same size as the latter. Visitors pronounce it the hand-omest room in the house. By raising the level of the floor over it additional height has been obtained and advantage taken of it by forming a dome ceiling, so treated in colors and surface decorations as to give the effect of greater height than really exists. The wood in this room is dark oak and the features are a large fireplace in brick and terra cotta opposite the entrance and an important piece of furnire in the form of a buffet, built into the woodwork fraperies are silk ground Italian tapestry, heavily corded. The gas and electric light fixtures are of copper and the fire fixtures of wrought fron. The tables are arranged for parties of four, with oak chairs of special design, harmonizing in color and style with the general treatment of the woodwork. This same harmony of design is seen to the silver, china and glassware. The silver, all by Tiffany & Co., consists of 4,000 pieces. It is old English in design, consists of 4,000 pieces. It is oil finguish in design, heavy and elegant in finish. The glassware is Baccarat and the china Limoges. The outlery is the best English steel with green tvory handles. All were made and imported expressly for the club. special care has been taken with the decoration of the dining-room. The portieres are of Italian tapestry panelled with velour, heavily corded and trimmed. The entire effect is exceedingly rich and dientified.

The third and fourth stories are occupied by apartments for the use of the club members. The rooms are in many cases supplied with baths and grea pains have been taken to make them handsome and homelike. They are carpeted in Wilton, nicely papered and decorated, draped in silk and silk plush and furnished with wrought brass bedsteads and coverings bear the monogram of the club done in red. Apartments are let by the day, week, month or year at prices ranging from \$1,500 to \$000 per annum. In the fifth story over the rear portion of the building are the servants' rooms.

DOWN IN THE BASEMENT.

The sub-cellar is a dry, commodious apartment which is used principally for storage, wine cellar and machinery, such as pumps, engines, etc., required to run the elevator and electric plant. In the basewalk, the following apartments have been arranged for: A large and commodious kitchen occupying the for: A large and commodious kitchen occupying the whole space at the west end of the building, adjoining which are ice rooms and refrigerators used in connection with the restaurant department; large store-rooms for kitchen supplies; scullery alcoves fitted up with sinks, etc.; an oyster room, for the opening of cysters; a pastry cook's room with brick oven; servants' dressing rooms, male and female; stewards storeroom; serving room, with elevators to dining-room floor; servants' bedrooms, steward's apartments, larger shop, adjoining which is a room fitted up with room floor; servants begrooms, steward's apartments, barber shop, adjoining which is a room fitted up with lockers at the disposal of the club members; and various other minor apartments necessary to the working of the club. There is an entrance for the grocery boy and the butcher and another for the employes.

WHAT IT ALL COST

The entire cost of this elegant home was about \$450,000. A large part of this sum was paid out of the club's surplus funds and the remainder from the proceeds of the sale of its bonds to members. The proceeds of the sale of its bonds to members. The organization is in a prosperous condition and sees its way clear to take up all its bonds within the next five years. The total membership is 1000, including 200 non resident members. The gentlemen responsible for the arrangement of the new house are the Building Committee, rederick Lovejoy and Nathaniel Whitney, and the Furnishing Committee, G. W. McGill, J. F. Parker and Henry Hilton. And they have reason to be proud of their accomplishment. The architect was A. J. Manning, of No. 121 East Twenty-third-st., associated with R. H. Robertson.

INSURANCES IN RECENT FIRES.

The insurance on the property of the Brooklyn Hardware Company, No. 64 North Tenth-st., burned on Thurs

At a meeting in December, 1869, it was moved, by a few dissatisfied persons, that the club dissolve, and its affairs be wound up on the 1st of May, 1870. To the general astonishment, this was carried by a small majority, and, after liquidation, a surplus of some thousands of dollars was divided pro rata among the members, although reports had been spread abroad that the club was insolvent. During the liquidation, many of the members who remained loyal met at Delmonico's, headed by its president, Henry H. Ward, and the following gentiemen: William Holly Hudson, P. V. Dufion, A. P. Montant, F. M. Jones, E. J. Warren, R. L. Suydam, Charles Day, John B. Stevens, Wm. L. Vandervoort, J. C. Vandenheuvel, and William E. Boorsem, and proceeded to fill the vacancies existing in day, is as follows: ration.

The absence of the customary chandelier is quickly noticed. The lights are side brackets of royal enamel, a combination of electricity and gas which in form and decoration harmonize with the wood carving. There are several writing tables provided with rich furniture in heavy ornamented brass, and combination drop lights; also several handsome wrought from handsome decoration and combination of silk ground lialan tapestry having a rich copper bed color with figures in apple green. They harmonize delightfully with the general color of the room.

THE CAFE.

| New Orleans | 1,600 | Total | \$27,200 |
| The insurance on the property of Donaldson Brothers, 56 to 60 Park-st., burned yesterday, is: |
Mutual, N. Y.	\$10,800	Fireman's Fund	\$5,600	
American, N. Y.	7,200	Alliance, N. Y.	8,000	
Fire Association, N. Y.	7,200	Phoenix	Eng.	3,600
Liverpool and London	Royal, Eng.	2,600		
German-American, N. Y.	People's	1,200		
Commercial Union, Eng.	4,800			
Eng.	4,800	Shire, Eng.	3,600	
Commercial Union, Eng.	4,800			

the main hall, gives entrance to the telephone room, elevator and cafe. The latter connects directly with the bar department, an indispensable adjunct that was drained to the last drop on election night. The cafe is treated in malograny, he fireplace is panelled with servian marble and the frame and fixtures are of oxidized sliver. Draperies of silk ground velour heavily coded and fringed, and a rich Wilton capet harmonize with the color of the room. The gas and electric fixtures, peculiar in design, are of twisted cori and silver. On property of D. Kahnweller, 146 to 154 Worth-st., ater damage by Park-st. fire: North River, N. Y. 2050 Packers and Provision Hunover, N. Y. 2050 Dealers, Ill.
Pennsylvania 1,750 Fireman's, Mass.
Western, Penn. 1,000
Boyiston, Mass. 1,000 Total 9: ... \$9.500 THE BILLIARD ROOM.

The billiard room occupies the whole westerly sub-division of the first floor. This apartment is finished in antique ash, the treatment being somewhat cruse, in keeping with its purpose and use. Indecorations follow the general motive of the woodwork.

The main part of the floor is given up to four Callender
tables—two for pool and two for billiards—which are
brilliantly lighted by the oddest chandelines that ever
were seen. These lamps, the frames of which like
the brackets sustaining the marking strings, are of
wrought from hammered into perfect harmony with
the other furnishing, glew with either the incandescent electric light or gas, at the pleasure of the playcent electric light or gas, at the pleasure of the play-The new house may properly be called a restoration, and in a criticism of the work as a whole the difficulties obvious in a construction of this sort should be taken into consideration. The old building, which was a private residence, was tolerably well built in the beginning, but as a matter of course was very much out of repair. The Building Department placed such restrictions upon the alterations that it was impossible either to add to the height of the wall or increase the pitch of the roof. To be sure, new foundations might have been laid, but by using the old the club saved an outlay of \$75,000, a sum that would just about have broken the back of the building committee. The gentlemen composing this committee stated in their final report to the club that the only criticism they feared was on the score of expense. The money spent was not the read that the only criticism they feared was on the score of expense. The money spent was not the range of the player of a spring releases the built had been deadly with dealth and the source of the building committee. The gentlemen composing this committee stated in their final report to the club that the only criticism they feared was on the score of expense. The money spent was not the range of the player. If the electric light of each the building the course, to suit the surroundines, leaving the gas burners unobstructed. This arrangement of double light, modified, of course, to suit the surroundines, is found to every room of the house, In a bay window on one side of the billiard count ticks a maje wind the surroundines. Is found to every room of the house, In a bay window on one side of the billiard count ticks a maje wind the course, to suit the surroundines, leaving the safe that shades, leaving the last shades, leaving the leabth as the building, the club has bearing the safe that shades, leaving the ratio of a spring releases the build had been bearing the safe that shades, leaving the ratio of a spring releases the build, whe hades is a bay window on one is d

THE CAFE.

The cloak room is to the left of the office. On the

other side a narrow hall, running at right angles from the main hall, gives entrance to the telephone room,

DECISION IN FAVOR OF A CHICAGO BANK. Cincinnati, Nov. 10.—When the notorious wheat deal of E. L. Harper, of the Fidelity National Bank, was in the threes of death, Harper sent "Joe" Wilshire to Chicago with \$600,000 in drafts, to be cashed at the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago. That bank cashed \$400,000 of them, but when preented to the bunks upon which they were drawn, pay ment was refused. The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago presented its claim to Receiver Armstrong, but he refused to pay it, on the ground that Harper had no funds to warrant the drafts he had made. Suit was then brought by the American Ex-change Bink, and when Receiver Armstrong, in Oc-tober, 1887, declared a dividend of 25 per cent, he set aside the money to pay this claim, but of course refused to pay it until the question was decided in court. The case has now been in bearing for three days before Judges Jackson and Sage, of this court, and this afternoon, at the close of the arguments, they decided in favor of the claimant. The point of their decision was that the American Exchange National Bank became an innocent purchaser of paper that was intrinsically worthless. SEVEN MEN HURT AT A FIRE

south side, thut off entirely from the living portions of the house. A fire-proof servants' stair runs through the entire height of the building. FIERCE FLAMES AT THE FIVE POINTS. Ascending the main staircase to the second story A HEAVY LOSS CAUSED EITHER BY ACCIDENT the visitor stands face to face with a full length OR CARELESSNESS-MANY LIVES ENportrait of J. Nelson Tappan, the work of David S.

DANGERED. Chief Shay and a dozen companies of firemen were called to the Five Points yesterday morning to put out an exciting fire, at which several men were hurt. The flames were discovered soon after 7 a. m., in the irregular five-story brick building, Nos. 3 to 6 Mission place, fronting on Paradise Park, and having windows overlooking Worth-st. By the time the firemen arrived the building was ablaze from the cellar to the fourth-floor. The fire had been smouldering for hours in stacks of paper on the first floor, and it spread with great rapidity as soon as there was any ventilation. Cornell, Bingham & Co., manufacturers of paper bags and dealers in wrapping-paper, such as is used in groceries about town, occupied the cellar and two lower floors, and the fire must have begun to eat slowly into the firm's stock of paper early on Friday evening. It was said that some boys who were playing in Mission place before 10 o'clock on Friday night noticed smoke curling out of the basement and told a policemen about it, but the peliceman said:

"Go along with you! That is only steam from the boiler." Benedict & Valentine, printers and bookbinders, occupied the third, fourth and fifth stories, and about forty men in the employ of the firm entered the work rooms at 7 a. m. yesterday. Nearly one hundred women and girls were to have begun work in the building an hour later. The men noticed smoke as soon as they entered the work rooms. Before they had got to work the doors of Cornell, Bingham & Co.'s rooms on the first floor were opened, and the fire was discovered. As soon as air was let into the rooms the flames broke out with great fury, and quickly took possession of the lower part of the building, cutting off the escape of the men upstairs by the front exit. There were fire-escapes on the front of the building, but they had been placed directly over the front doors, and as the flames darted out of the doors and curled up under the iron

balconies, no person could get out that way. In the rear of the building was a three-cor-nered wellhole, one side of which had an iron ladder fastened to it. Half way down the ladder was the coping of a shed, which had a front in Park-st. Part of the roof was made of glass. A few of the workmen in the building had run down stairs at the first cry of fire, and they got out into Mission-place unhart. A few others went up the ladder in the rear to the roof and escaped to other buildings. One man jumped from a second-story window safely. The rest went down the wellhole as far as the coping of the shed. There two or three of them stepped on the glass roof and went crashing down to the floor of the shed. The smoke was so thick in the wellhole that the men could not see where they were going.

Several men fell off the ladder to the bottom of the pit and were hurt. At length some one unfastened the iron shutters of a window which opened into the well-hole from the warehouse of opened into the well-hole from the warehouse of Donaldson Brothers, in Mission-place, and the men who had stayed on the cornice of the shed were able to escape without further danger. The men at the bottom of the well-hole were helped out through the shed into Park-st. Ambulances were summoned, and the injured men were carried to the Chambers Street Hospital. It was known later that none of them had been hurt dangerously. At the hospital their names and injuries were given as follows:

KING, THEODORE, age seventeen, No. 407 East Nine-teenth-st., cut on the forea:m and bruises on his body. McKEE, FRANCIS, age twenty-two, No. 62 Spring-st., both hands cut and se rehed.
MEYER, WILLIAM, age eighteen, No. 153 East Tenthst, back injured.
REILLY, JOHN, age twenty-two, No. 17 Chrystie-st.,

severe bruises on right leg.

TRACY, WILLIAM, age fifty-five, No. 47 Canton-st.

Brooklyn, bruised about the back and legs.

WEISBERG, FHILIP, age nineteen, No. 500 East

Twelfth-st., scalp wound and bruises on the back and

Fireman Charles Werner had his hand cut severely at the fire, but he did not go to a hospital. The fire engines poured water into the building for three hours before the flames were under control. A large crowd was attracted to the fire by a false report that one of the Five Points Mission buildings was burning. The heaviest losa by the flames was in the rooms of Benedict & Valentine, whose stock and machinery were damaged about \$50,000. Connell, Bingham & Co. lost about \$20,000. The fire also got into the rooms of D. Kahnweiler, manufacturer of life-preservers at No. 142 Worth-st., and damaged his stock to the extent of \$15,000. The buildings were damaged about \$10,000. All the property was said to be fully insured.

A REFERENCE IN THE LINN CASE.

FURTHER PROOF TO BE TAKEN-JUDGE BARRETT DOES NOT LIKE TO DISTURB THE MATTER AS IT STANDS.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Amelia C. Linn, to have the default opened by which judgment of absolute divorce was taken against her in 1879 by Dr. Samuel H. Linn, the American dentist, who lives in St. Petersburg, Russia, Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided to order a reference in order to have further proof taken. Mrs. Linn denies the allegation that she has been unduly ntimate with a Philadelphia dentist, and says that the testimony was fictitious; that she never heard of the suit until the divorce was granted; that at the time when the summons is alleged to have been served upon her at the New-York Hotel she was in Europe; nd that she was abroad at the time when she alleged to have been guilty of the offence charged in Three years ago Dr. Linn married Miss Hannah

Willis, daughter of the Spiritualist, Dr. Willis, and they have one child. The first Mrs. Linn says he deserted her in 1879, and three years after informed her that he had obtained the divorce. She took imnediate proceedings to have the case reopened, but was unable to make personal service of the papers on Linn until recently. Dr. Linn makes a general debtal of her statements, and says that she admitted her infidelity to his brother in Paris. Justice Bar-rett, in rendering his decision, said that the court should be reluctant to interfere with a decree granted so long ago, on the face of which an innecent woman had become a wife and mother, and added:

"If, however, the process was never served upon the defendant, the court did not acquire jurisdiction, and the decree is void. So, too, if the decree was obtained by false testimony given at the plaintiff's instigation and with a knowledge of its falsity,-if, in other words, the entire proceedings were a fraud upon justice, this defendant should not remain under the justice, this defendant should not remain under the ban. Of course the case must be clear and irrefragible, the explanation of the delay perfect and the conclusion irresistible before the court would be justified or would even think of disturbing the existing condition of things. I must confess that the defendant makes out an anusually strong case, and if the witnesses are credible and not shown to have erred as to the dates, and if supported by papers, data or events, the plaintiff has a difficult application to answer.

WHO SHALL CARE FOR THE OLD SAILOR. John Stevens, a blind and partly paralyzed sallor, was taken before the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday from Staten Island, where he was living at the Sallors' Snug Harbor. Stevens served through the Rebellion and receives a pension of 872 a month. Salvatore Falco, an Italian rag-picker of South-Brooklyn, had Stevens brought before the court on a writ of habess corpus. Falco said that Justice W. P. Corbett, of Castleton, had forcibly carried Stevens from his house and had placed him at the house of Mrs. Brougham, on Staten Island. Stevens. Falco said, wished to remain with him and had given him his power of attorney.

Justice Corbett said in reply that Falco only

wanted to get Stevens's pension money. In September he got \$216 belonging to the pensioner. Stevens was found. Mr. Corbett said, in Falco's rooms. which were budly ventilated and partly filled with old rags. The Falcos could not speak English and stevens was helpless among them. At Stevens's own request, Mr. Corbett testified, he had taken the pensioner away and placed him at Mrs. Broughman's house, where he would receive the treatment he required. The court reserved its decision.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

On August 4, Daniel Shea, a young boy, while walking around with his little brother John in his arms, stepped on a grating at the southerly corner of Roosevell-st, and New Howery, in front of the precaises owned by Lewis beetmands a wholesale liquor dealer. The grating gave way and the boys fell into a yault beneath, nearly ten feet deel. The balo was badly figured and will probably be a cripple for life. His father, John D. Shea, as his guardian ad litem, sued Steinhardt for \$10,000 damages.



Recently a lady wrote inquiring why we did not provide for our juvenile customers a suit of the style shown in the illustrations to that charming story, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." We had not then, but we have now, thanks to that lady's kind suggestion, and we invite the mothers of little boys to inspect a most attractive costume of Black Velvet, with lace collar and cuffs and a bright sash that sets off a youngster in lordly fashion; the entire outfit costs only

These will be found at both our stores, and while here look at the "Lord Fauntleroy" Cape Ulsters and the other pretty things for boys.

Rogers, Peet & Co.,

BROADWAY AND PRINCE-ST., BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.

Prices Same at Both Stores.

O'Gorman and a jury, and resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,500.

Timothy Ahern and Edward G. Barry, composing the firm of Ahern & Barry, dealers in butter and cheese at No. 138 Washington Market, in the schedules of their signment to Frederick Giblin, show liabilities \$6,627 40,

A WARRANT FOR CONGRESSMAN GLOVER, Washington, Nov. 10 (Special) .- "The Star" says: Watter for Representative Glover, charging him with false swearing. The Justice sued out the paper on the oath of James H. Graham, who made affidavit

as follows.

On the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1888, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for this district, personally appeared James H. Graham, and made oat in due form of law. He deposes and says that John M. Glover did on the 10th day of September, 1888, in the county aforesaid, wilfully and knowingly swear out before C. Bundy, a warrant, charging him with being violent and disorderly on Connecticut-ave, X. W., in Washington, knowing that his said charge was false and corruph.

The warrant was the said charge was false and

The warrant was taken to police headquarters and sent out for service, but Mr. Glover was not found at home. Mr. Graham was Mr. Glover's secretary. t will be maintained in support of the charge against Mr. Glover that Graham was not even on Connecticut-On the affidavit referred to, sworn out by Justice Bundy, a warrant was issued for Graham, but the police court records do not show that the case ever rame to trial. The issuing of the warrant to-day seems to be another move in a somewhat active campaign that the two men luvers of are carrying on against each other. Mr. Graham is now on trial before the Criminal Court, charged by Mr. G over with housebreaking, on September 10 last, and taking some papers belonging to Mr. Glover. The papers were, it is said, a part of the papers relating to the controversy between the late Mrs. Patten, Mr. Grover's mother in-law, and Robert I. Fleming, the builder. On the affidavit referred to, sworn out by Justice

NEW FURNITURE.

THE FASHIONS OF THE DAY

house furnishers divide their choice between fanciful French models. The English furniture of this season is heavier and more massive than that principally in libraries, dining-rooms and for halls, while French styles prevail for the boudoir, bed-room and drawing room. The beautiful, artistically made English parlor furniture shown a few seasons ago has disappeared from fashionable shops, to be replaced by gilded, inlaid pieces of the period of Louis XiV. and Louis XV. There are fewer Vernis-Martin tables. The extreme rarity of genuine pieces and the demand for this style of furniture induced manufacturers to make inferior copies, which have found no favor w people of good taste. Shops are now showing inlaid tables, profusely gilded in old French styles and veneered tables of ameranth and cocobolo, a wood made from the trunk of the Malaga grape vine, susceptible of fine polish, but so expensive that it is rurely used except in veneering upon some other wood.

Furniture for halls is made of dark bog-oak, carved in slight relief in old English design. Quan't chairs, oaken settles, wood chests and wooden seats for halls are shown in old bog oak as dark as walnut. In elaborately furnished halls carved Venetian furniture of dark woods, cut in the bold rolled of the Renaissance period, is sometimes chosen. As it is all imported from Italy, it is the most expensive furniture in the shops, and the rich elaborate carving, though beautiful view, is the despair of the housekeeper, for it harbors hopelessly that enemy of all housekeeper, for it harbors hopelessly that enemy of all housekeepers, dust. The old hall rack is completely a thing of the past. A bevelled mirror with hat pegs in the frame has entirely superseded it. There is a wooden beach beneath it, or a settle or table of some quaint carved design.

Old oak and mahogany are still the principal woods used for dining-room furniture. Plain and rather heavy English styles are preferred to the elaborately carved dining-room furniture recently in vogue, square or round-topped dinner tables are the popular choice. The ordinary sized square dinner-tables are some-times converted into extra sized round top tables suitable for dinner parties by the addition of four pieces at the sides. Dining-room chairs are quite pieces at the suce. Dining-room charts are quite large-much larger than any which have been re-cently used-and have high backs. They are up-holstered principally in plain grain leathers and tapes tries. The buffet usually has a back of bevelled mirror, but those made in this country by the best houses this season are quite severely plain and not nearly so graceful as some that have been previously shown. Importers of furniture, however, exhibit claborate buffets and dining furniture in Venetian carved woods and various Continental styles. French furniture is not especially popular for this purpose

It is still the fashion to show very little wood in drawing-room furniture. Where any wood is shown satinwood, inlaid resewood and inlaid mahogany are the fashionable woods. It is the fashion of the hour to use light colors and French flower designs in the tapestries, hangings and carpets of the drawing-room. Plush uphoistery is already considered passe, and silk tapestries, brocatelles and Gobelin tapestries have aken its place, although plush is still used in connec ion with tapestry. Charming cabinets for the parlor are shown in the beautiful pink amaranth, which is also used for parlor pedestals, little French desis and tables. The variety of little tables which may be used n different parts of the drawing room is almost endces. There are huge French tables iniald with tor-toise-shell, and tray tables from the workshops of Italy, inlaid with the marqueterie for which that land has been long famous. There are tables in triangular, liamond, clover, and the favorite oval and cleft-oval shapes called by manufacturers "kidney-shape."
Dainty little French writing desks, which come in many bewitching styles, are so artistic and pretty that they are often added to the furniture of the drawing-room, though probably more for ornament than use.

Parlor carpets are light in tone and adaptations of French flower designs are shown in pale blue, pinks, terra-cotta reds and other fashionable shades. The floors of New-York drawing rooms are usually carpeted with axminster, wilton or moquet. Where an Eastern rug is used, the edges are filled in with a velver-piled carpet with a rough surface resembling the texture of the rug, and no border of wood is shown. When the floor is entirely covered by the carpet, the usual five-eighths border finishes it. Hard-wood floors are more popular in halls, dining rooms and libraries, but a variety of rugs is often preferred in large rooms to one large rug covering the floor.

Elaborate bed-rooms are furnished in mahogany or antique oak, and simpler rooms in natural cherry, sycamore, white or tinted enamel, or occasionally in bird's-eye maple trimmed in simulation of bamboo. Bedstonds are preferred in simple carving wrought in some artistic original way in preference to the many elaborate ornate styles which have become vulgarized by their reproduction in cheap machine-out furniture. Bedsteads of fine old mahogany, with square head-boards, are finished with a finely-polished scroll slab. crossed at one side by a garland of oak leaves. Some dealers believe that there will be a revival of black wainut, which has been out of use for some time, but this is doubtful.

The washstands and bureaus made this season are larger than they have been, and most of the bureaus ! handsome sets are so large that they can no longer stand between the windows of even a 23-foot house. The washstands are proportionately increased to size and are thoroughly English in their generous dimensions. The rich sets are finished with iniaid tile tops A few natural cherry sets have recently been made by workers in wood, with a finish of gold like that of the gold and white furniture. Frametied sets have lost mone of their popularity and white and gold is a favorite choice. Most handsome houses have at least one white and gold room, finished with Pompadoue hangings or with striped flowered tapestries or cratonnes of Marie Antoinette's time. In such rooms the wooden bedstead is often replaced by a brass bedstead, and the bureau gives way to a duchesse dressing-table and high chest of drawers, or chifonier. When this is used in a lady's room the mirror is omitted. A mirror accompanies the duchesse dressing table and a long cheval glass is frequently added to the room. There has been a popular fancy recently for yellow rooms, furnished in what the declars call pumplin yellow enamel, pointed with gold. Englishmetal washstands of white enamel are shown by importers and are quite popular in these rooms. A few natural cherry sets have recently been made by porters and are quite popular in these rooms

Among incidental pieces of furniture, there is a fancy for low couches, or old fashfoned settees, without sides or back, inxuriously understeed with hair covered with tanestries. These are rolled into a corner of the room and finished with four or five nillows at the back and sides. They measure in size from six feet six inches in length by three feet in width. The pillows are twinty-four by thirty inches in size and are often covered by what the manufacturers call crinkled tapositry. These pillows are usually covered in solid colors and represent two of three of the colors in the tapositry.

Thanks are due to Messrs, Warren, Ward & Co., R. J. Horner & Co., and Arnold, Constable & Co.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Washington, Nov. 10 .- Surgeon-General Moore has reported to the Secretary of War that the Army Medical Board, convened at New-York, which adjourned on October 31, examined twenty-seven cand dates for admission to the Medical Corps and fourteen assistant surgeons for promotion. Of the former, six professionally disqualified, while twelve withdrew and only two were approved. Of the assistant surgeons, ten were found qualified and four disqualified. The working methods of this board, say: qualified. The working methods of this board, says the Surgeon-General, differed radically from those of any of its predecessors. The candidates for admission to the corps were grouped for examination in classes of fifteen and twenty-two, the members being examined simultaneously during a west. Since the adjournment of the board a vacancy in the Medical Corps has occurred by the death of Assistant-surgeon Welsel; another will take place on November 14, by the retirement of Surgeon Balley, and a third in April, by the retirement of Surgeon Magnudes, it is accordingly recommended that the board be reconvened in May, 1889.

YOUNG BACHELORS TO THE FRONT.

"The young bachelors of New-York are coming to the front at a great rate," said a political sage at the Union Club yesterday. "In politics, both municipal, State and National, in literature and the drama, the WAS THE STABBING DONE IN SELF-DEFENCE!

Antonio Mack, the colored stableman at Jerome Park, who stabbed Peter Ford on Friday, was held by Justice Marray in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to await the result of Ford's injuries. Ford was stabbed half a dozen times about the arms, hands and body but is not thought to be dangerously hurt. The prisoner says he was attacked by three men and was obliged to defend himself. The wounded man's brother says the prisoner followed his brother and stabled him.

State and National, in literature and the drama the men of affairs who grasp the situation and achieve success are getting to be men about town. There's Grovernor of the Emigre State and President of the United States. There's David is Hill, a backetor. Governor of New York and in all probability his party's candidate for President four years from now. There's High J. Grant, a dashing young backetor that young the surprised if this thought was in Mayor elect Grant's mand when he invited a party of his friends to go to the theatre with him Monday night and see that typical young backetor. Mr. Barnes of New York."

compared to that or rectioning a most of the courts, courts, to the most pales are the first cycle approach, but if these to checked by a limity use of BENSON'S PLASTER—that most reliable of all external recting minimum array symptotics of approaching Prenoming quickly subsoile, and the throat and imps are immediately repeating operating precipition. BENSON'S PLASTER—that most reliable of all external recting influences of approaching Prenoming quickly subsoile, and the throat and imps are immediately repeating to the most delicate skin. It is indicated and preservine to we minent Physician sverywhere. You can avoid imitations and substitutions by asking for BENSON'S, and refusing all other porous plasters. Sold by all Droggista.